## WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENT

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LARRABEE & COTTOM, )

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## Weekln Sentinel

MANIMOTH SHERT, AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

Indhouspolis, fud.

THURSDAY MORNING, PEB. 7, 1856.

The Political Career of N. P. Banks. The first we ever heard of Mr. BANKS W. in 1851, when he occupied the position

Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, elected by a coslition between the Abolitionists of the HENRY WILSON school, and that faction with which the Debeen cursed-the faction new gone, without hope of return, over to Abolitionism. We would not, however, speak too severely conferred by the Constitution on the National

of this misguided class of men, without explaining the spoiogy, which they made at the time, for the coalition with the Abolitionists Massachusetts had been for a long time under the dynasty of the Whige, who had ruled the State with a rod of iron, resisting all progress, and requiring implicit and unquestioned submission to the decrees of the leading men of the party. Many of their measures people, and there was a strong inducement among the Democrats and the Abolitionists to unite merely for the overthrow of the Whigs, and for carrying some measures of reform in local and State policy. The coalition succeeded in 1851, and BANKS, one of its

eaders, became Speaker of the House. Being elected Speaker by such influences, he did his best, and succeeded therein, in electing CHARLES SUMNER to the Senate of

In 1852, Mr. BANKS, claiming to be a Democrat, received the nomination for Congress in his district. His nomination however was not satisfactory to the substantial, old line Democrats, who had refused to become a party to the coalition with Abolitionists .-Those old liners saw only evil in the coalition. However desirable might seem the State reforms proposed, and however gratifying might be the defeat of the Whigs, they feared the effect of a temposizing policy with error and fanaticism. They therefore withheld their support to Mr. BANKS for Congress, and as it required a majority of all the votes cast in the district to elect at that time, the result of the canvass was reported, as it often is under a majority rule, no choice. Before the next trial, Mr. BANKS visited in person the old line Democrats in every part of his district, and made such explanations and assurances as induced them to support him, and he was elected. He now professed to be an old line Democrat, a chivalric friend of the national administration, and a sworn supporter of the Democratic Baltimore platform.

When the Nebraska bill was before Congress, Mr. Banks voted to postpone the previous orders and take up RICHARDSON'S bill. Without such postponement, the Nebraska bill could not have passed. By this vote Mr. Banks proved himself unfaithful to his anti-Nebraska friende. To re-establish his Abelition orthodoxy, he then went so far is opposition to the bill as to prepare himself. as he himself said at the time, by an ore-\*raceable step, from the Democratic friends with whom he had acted. He then joined the Know Nothings, and delivered in Congress the first speech ever made in that Hall in defence of them, and in advocacy of their principles.

In 1854 a call was made for a Democratic Convention in Mr. BANKS's district. When the Convention assembled, it was discovered that a majority of the delegates, though professing to be Democrats, were Abolitionists and Know Nothings. The Democrats immediately withdrew, and left Mr. BANKS with his Abolition and Know Nothing supporters in possession of the hall. Mr. Banks was of another Convention, and nominated Hon. Chicago they fired a long salute of cannon

as the official candidate of the Know Nothings. The name of Mr. LUTHER WHITING was used for a time. Measures however were soon taken for a fusion of the Abelitionists, Know Nothings, and Whigs, and Mr. BANKS was elected, as was to be expected, by a large has not made up his mind as to the superior-

majority over the Democratic candidate. We next hear of Mr. Banks on a pilgrimage to Maine, where he made that celebrated speech, in which he proposed to "let the Union alide." We next hear of him in Congrows expressing his doubts which is superior, the black race or the white, and which will ultimately absorb the other. Last we hear of him as Speaker of the House of Representatives, elected by one vote, after two months of " confusion worse confounded."

Mr. BANKS may have some talent, and some fidelity to friends form no part of his creed or and Arkes, of South Carolina. The Demo-

What effect the election of such a man as country at large, remains to be seen. We not be satisfied with any thing short of a presume, however, it will have no effect, one way or the other, either for good or for evil. He and his party are powerless in the government, and must so remain, even should they gery is the labored attempts of certain Pusion be able to unite, until they meet the people at the ballot box, after which, they will be prove that the waste of time and money is heard of no more.

6 Judge LEaviry has, ofter a patient i vestigation, discharged the Irishmen who were charged by the British Consul, Bosecomp, with setting on foot a military movement looking to the invasion of Ireland, The evidence of the prosecution did not sustain the charges against the defendants. So says the Cincinnati Commercial.

We are much gratified to see, by the Congressional proceedings, that Mr. Gross CHENNER, has again been elected or appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the House. Mr. GLoss DRESNER is a true democrat, a gentleman and a very accommodating and efficient officer. Probably his accommedations had something to do with his success.

Extension of Slavery. The government of the United States has ader its Constitution, no power, either to extend, or to limit slavery. The institution of slavery is one under control only of the people of the several States and Territories With it Congress can in no way rightfully in terfere, except so far as to make provision H. P. Aldress, Post paid, LARRABER & COTTOM. for the rendition of fugitive slaves. And the national Legislature could not even pass a fugitive slave law, had not provision therefor

been expressly made in the Constitution Indiana, and every other State north of Mason and Dixon's line, may adopt the system of slavery, while Kentucky, and every other southern State may abolish it, and no law o Congress, though passed unanimously, could nterfere with the decisions of the States on the question. Congress can designate no line of demarcation between free territory and mocracy of Massachusetts has for many years slave territory. If such a line has been attempted to be fixed in the past history of the country, the act was outside of the power

> Legislature, and therefore wholly invalid. The government of the United States is net a central, consolidated government—the original seurce of power. It is not sovereign, except for certain purposes expressly provided in the Constitution. Severeignty resides with the several States on all subjects except those expressly given up by them in forming Constitution the States never gave up the question of slavery, but left it where it originally was, with the several States. Since the adoption of the Constitution some States have abolished it, and others have established it, and Congress has had no power to prevent the one or the other. We of Indiana have no more right to interfere with slavery in other States and in Territories, than we have to interfere with the laws of other States regulating the interest on money, on banks, on capital punishment.

The phrase, Extension of Slavery, has no meaning as applied to the action of the General Government. The United States Govenment can extend its territory by purchase or conquest. It can make " all needful rules and regulations" respecting the Government land and other Government property in the territories so purchased or conquered. may fix the boundaries of any territory with a view to its admission as a State, and may organize the initial government so far as may be necessary to enable the settlers of the territory to constitute a Legislature of their own, but more than this it cannot do with out usurpation of power never conferred it. It cannot extend or limit slavery, or any other purely State institution.

If asked, as we sometimes are, whether we are personally in favor of the extension of slavery, we have to answer that, being a dizen of Indiana, we are opposed, as we have a right to be, to the extension of slavery to this State. With the extension of slavery to Kansas or Nebraska, we have nothing to do. We have no right, as a citizen of Indiana or as a citizen of the United States, to be opposed to slavery in Kansas, or to favor it. We have neither right nor responsibility, one way or the other. Whenever we become citizen of Kansas, we shall at once acquire the right of doing all in our power either a promote or to prevent the extension of slavery to the tarritory.

The Democratic party is in favor of the extension of popular sovereignty, whether the exercise of sovereignty results in the ex tension of elavery, or what not. We believe in the inherent right of the people of every State and territory, in the exercise of their ewn sovereign power, to adopt any rules, regulations and laws, seeming to them best calculated to promote their own prosperity. All we ask, all we have, as citizens of Indi ana, a right to ask of other States is, to act with truth and fidelity to the obligations they as sumed in becoming parties to the Union of

The Difference.

The Black Republicons are rejoicing over course nominated. The Democrats called the election of Banks, as Speaker. At At Cincinnati they attempted a glorification Mr. Banks was not at first openly adopted meeting, but which seems to have been a tame affair. At Boston the Abolitionists were in extacles. Many of the Fusion papers extol the "national" sentiments of the man who was willing, under certain circumstances, to "let the Uzsion slide," and who ity of the white or the black races. They boast that the "North" has nobly austained itself against the "Frouth," and that, at last,

it has been ascertaired that there is a "North." At the same moment that these disunion fanatics are thus gasconading, they centend that they are not "sectional." They well know that Banks did not receive any but a "sectional" vote, not one vote being given to aim from a southern State. On the other hand, the Democrata in Congress voted alike for men from free and slave States .tact. But he has no stability. He will not For seven long weeks they adhered to Ricudo to tie to. Adherence to principle, and Aboson, of Illinois, and afterwards to Oak

cracy go for the principles of their men, their nationality, no matter in what section of the Speaker, may have on the interests of the Union they reside. The Fusionists could Mastachusetts Abolitionist.

> The most amusing piece of humbug papers, and their spooney correspondents, to organizing the House at Washington, is at tributable to the Democratie minority of the House. When they are willing to admit that 73 or 74 Democrats have more mental and political senseand power than one hundred and fifty-two Pusion members, and that the Dem ocrats can out vote the Pusionists, then we may seriously reply to their silly twaddle in

> O' Our State Pair premium list for 1856, will amount to over six thousand dollars, and Mr. Dennis, of Wayne, it is to be open to the world. So, "pitch in"-Indiana against "all

65 Commodere Shubrick becomes, by the death of Commodore Mozzas, senior officer of the United States Navy.

Personal Again. Some of the Pusion papers are repeating another falsehood, which appeared originally in a paper at Greencastle, as follows: "W. C. LARRABER is an abolitionis

Our Exchanges. There are received at the office a great many brought about by such Know-Nothis papers which are utterly useless to as-not even worth the trouble of unwrapping. We well as anti-Nobraskaham to be represented must curtail our list.

desired, to any paper published in this State, individual cases exceptions.

late message to the Minnesota Legislature, esevery vilage in the Territory has a school olution, declaring that the repeal of the Mis for the education of small children, and the souri Compromise was a useless and faction of funds. Twenty thousand acres of land, partly agricultural and partly pine, have been chosen for school purposes already. The sponsibility of this want of organization. Governor suggests the necessity of a government road from Lake Superior to the Missis. sippi above St. Anthony, and of a military road to reach Fort Ridgely, the Sioux Agency, haps, was never before witnessed in a civiland the new fort at Pembina, from some ized country. As Chief Magistrate of the

the Democracy of Connecticute is called to sage from him was an indignity offered not meet at Middletown on the 28th of February. State efficers are to be nominated, and twelve country. It would have been an act of "pubdelegates to the National Convention appoint- lie Indecency," of the grossest and most un ed. The Hartford Times says, "The democ- paralleled character. Yet to this end did racy of Connecticut are united. They have strive. With a few exceptions they voted no feud upon their hands. Last year, with in solid phalanx against its reception, incluunfavorable circumstaces that do not now ex- ding the whole of the Fusion Congressmen ist, they polled nearly 29,000 votes. They from Indiana, except Mace, and he voted can increase this strength next April several with the balance against having it readthousands, and we do not doubt that they about free speech—denying to the Presiden will do it. From every part of the State we of the United States the right guaranteed to have encouraging words, and the impression him by the Constitution of being heard behas already got a strong foothold that the fore that House touching the condition of on democrats will carry the State."

point below Lake Pepin.

A KNOW-NOTHING BLUNDER .-- The Legislature of Massachusetts last year was almost unanimously know-nothing, and, in their efmark. It seems they recommended an amendment to the constitution, "that no person should be entitled to vote in this commonwealth unless he shall have been resident within the jurisdiction of the United States twenty-one years, and legally natural-NER recommeds the Legislature to drop this amendment, and commence snew.

A BAD BEGINNING .- The Territorial Legislature of Nebraska has gone very deeply into the business of manufacturing banks, by conferring charters upon a number of individuals with authority to issue paper money. down forests, opening roads, building houses,

Rock True Democrat that about forty gentle- response from the masses of our party. men, hitherto connected with the Hindoo order of that city, have left them and joined ocrats of the House never to surrender"—is the Democratic party, since the recent me nicipal election. And so it is all over the country. The honest and patriotic everydens by the score.

DRATH OF A MURDERESS. - SARAH ANN ABI-GAH. BROWN, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, at the fall term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Merrimack countence of death.

CHAMBERLAIN, Says: "Desperate and gloomy are the prospects of the Democracy !"-Black ly commence.

Republican Exchange.

That distinguished patriot, BENEDICT ARNold, once wrote to the Commander in Chief of

GOOD NEWS FOR TRAVELBES, -It seems

admirable Esquimaux.

killed in that vicinity by the cold weather.

OF The supply of land warrants in the New York market is increasing, and 160 acres warrants have fallen off to from \$1 00 to \$1 03 per agre, The other sizes are \$1 05 From Washington.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856. Editors Sentinel :- I notice that some the Black Republican press are trying to mislead the public mind in regard to the heart—having cast one os the three votes votes on Mr. Dunn's resolution, falsely alleg-There is not one word of truth in the state- House, and that, therefore, those who believe ment. W. C. LARRABER is not now, and that way are responsible for the want of ornever was an abolitionist—he never voted for ganization. Now, a few important facts will dispel any such idea. The votes on those resolutions show conclusively that there is a dent, or any other effice—at Greencastle, or clear anti-Nebraska majority in the House of any other place—in 1848, or any other time. at least eight votes. It is true that the lipuse decided, by a majority of bare one, that anti-Our Exchange list is altogether too large. the election of a Speaker, but that was

werds, an anti-Nebraska Know-Nothing, such the courtesy of an exchange, wherever it is main proposition, declaring that the Missouri Compromise should be restored, the vote and will continue that courtesy until it may stood, ayes 101, noes 100-carried by a mabecome necessary, for good reasons, to make jority of one. Yet even this vete is calculated to deceive, for there were four anti-Nabraskamen, who voted on the previous vote, MINNESOTA .- Governor Gennan, in his and voted on the succeeding vete, who staid in their seats, and refused to vote, in order that the resolution should be lest, so that the timates the population of the Territory at Nebraskaites might be charged with the 74,000. He announces that the President want of organization. Their names are Bliss, has given him notice that the three tribes of Indians now residing in the Territory cannot these to the vote and it would have stood, be disturbed and sent farther west. All the ayes 105, noes 100—five majority in favor of the restoration of the Missoari Compromise. Nearly Take the vote then upon Mr. Meacham's res colleges and seminaries of learning in St. agitation of the slavery question, unwise and Paul are in a flourishing condition. The was, ayes 108, noes 93—a majority of fifteen. Territorial University, located at St. Anthony, Take all the vetes in connection with each has not progressed since last year, for want other, and any reasonable man would come braskaites have a majority of at least eight to

I forgot at the proper time to have noticed as it deserved, the action of the Black Recountry, Mr. Pierce was entitled to the cour teous treatment of the House of Represen Converger.-The State convention of tives, and to have refused to receive a meaonly to him-not only to the high station he occupies-but to the people of the whole

yesterday pending the debate and votes on the adoption of the plurality rule. At one time it appeared that it would prevail, it bemy ascertained that eight Democrats, Barclay fort to disfranchise foreigners, the members, and Hickman, of Pennsylvania, Bowie, o in one instance, at least, rather overshot the Md., Clingman, of N. C., Kelly and Williams, of N. Y., Wells, of Wisconsin, and Herbert, of California, would give it their support; but Messes, Bowie and Wells voted against it, and it was lost by four votes. I cannot see why men calling themselves Democrats should feel constrained to vote for this rule. The opposition have a major ity in the House on the slavery question, the ized." Should this amendment be adopted Know Nothing question, and opposition to the effect would be that none but naturalized the Democratic party. On every one, and en persons would be allowed to vote! Gov. GARD- each one of these propositions, they have a majority; if they can't unite their forces and act as a unit when they come to vote for men, it is certainly not our fault. They have digged a deep ditch, and if they have fallen into it themselves, I am sure it is not our duty to help them out. We want no cealition with them on any terms. No union with traitors to the Constitution and the Union, whether they be Know Nothings, or Black Republican Abolitionists, should be This is a bad beginning for that new and flour- the motto of the Democracy, and I am glad ishing Territory. It would be far better if to say it is of the great majority of them .these "bankers" would engage in cutting The Democratic people, everywhere, are unanimously in favor of it; and I am much mistaken if the speeches of Messrs, Howell and developing the mineral resources of the Cobb, and Richardson, proclaiming their determination never to surrender the principles and organization of the Democratic party for Cowing Ocr.-We learn from the Little success in that House, will not meet a hearty

HIT THEM AGAIN, THEY HAVE GOT NO where are withdrawing from the loathsome FRIENDS !- The Jackson Mississipion, while speaking of the proposition to abolish the secresy and ritual of the order, gives Know-Nothingism the following severe dig under

"Te'l the 74 to stand firm "-" tell the Dem-

It is well known that when dead bodies are hermetically sealed they, for many years, re ty, N. H., for the murder of STEPHEN C. sain the full proportions of life, but when ex-WASHER, died last Friday evening in the humed and expessed to light and air, they immediately dissolve, like the apples of Sodom, into nothingness. Had Know-Nothingism gave birth to a child; since which time she remained in the culverts and dens to which has gradually declined in health, until she the tastes and the discretion of its authors at expired of consumption. Her paramous, a first consigned it, it is not improbable, that negro named HASKELL, remains under sen-tence of death. though dead, it might have still presented the deceitful appearance of a formidable organization, but now that it has been exposed to a That distinguished Democrat, Hou. E. M. pure atmosphere and the glare of sun-light, the process of decomposition will immediate-

AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA .- If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know Nothings should hear the Revolutionary army, "Desperate and their war cry of "Americans must rule American gloomy are the prospects of the American army !" "Great minds naturally run in the us examine this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistency of the Knew Nothings.

Congress, in virtue of our Constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates, "rules !" The Senate consists of 62 that the Erie question is at last settled. By members, the House of Representatives of a decission of the Supreme Court of Penn- 234. All of these are natives of this counsylvania, the Railread Company is allowed try; not a single one is of foreign birth; yet to run their trains from Cleveland to Buffalo, the Know Nothing cry is, "Americans must rule America!" Instead of the foreign born through Erie without break of guage, or citizens of our country exerting a political power equal to their specific power, they are, Coot.—A chap was seen moving "round al legislature at all. Our total population about" yesterday in his shirt sleeves. We com- amounts, at present, to about 27,000,000, of mend him to Dr. Kans. He would make an which nearly 5,000,000, (exclusive of their children born in this country) are fcreignborn. If these ave millions should be rep resented in Congress on an equal footing with The editor of the Mt. Vernon (Ind.) the native-born, of the 52 Senators, fourteen Alvocate says that upon an examination he and of the 234 members of the House, fifty-finds that about one-half the fruit has been three should be foreign-born. Yet the Know Nothings, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine,—
"Americans must rule America!"—Washington Union.

OFA bill has passed the Alabama Legis lature making it criminal to give, sell or loan a minor a bowie-knife or pistol.

PRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1856. Quite Mistaken.

We clip the following paragraph from th Madison Banner of the 7th inst. We understand that something, similar in substance, appeared in the New Albany Tribune, a few days since; but we have not seen Mr. Gasog's article, owing to misplacing his paper containing it :

"DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR LIEUT, GOV-New Albany Tribune, when in Indianapolis, a few days since, was told, he says, by some ther, and the brothers, and the sisters, may of the leading 'Old Liners, that Col. Walker look once again on the face yet so lovely, would be withdrawn from their ticket.' Soon Turman, Martin M. Ray, or Judge Ham-State Auditor, and Morrison, of the Indian- ving shadows over his place of rest-where

spolis Sentinel, told Mr. Gregg this." The whole of the above story is new to us. The withdrawal of Col. WALKER, on the score of ineligibility has been frequently constitutional age, he would himself decline. deck his grave with flowers. Since Col. WALKER has published his card, stating that he has satisfied himself that he sad farewell. To thee many a stricken, will be old enough before he would be re- bleeding heart says, farewell. Thou art gone quired to take the oath of office, and that he from us, gone in thy beauty, gone in the can and will furnish positive proof of the fact, midst of thy early hopes. For thee yet we have never heard a suggestion indicating bleeds many a heart his withdrawal. The Democracy do not desire they do so; but they have every confidence these halls, is now hushed, or heard only in that Col. WALKER will furnish full evidence low, plaintive tones. of the fact that he will be thirty years of age before the day of inauguration, if he desires to make the race, which he says, in his

Whoever may have given Mr. GREGG in formation on this subject, we know not : but I. (Moratson,) hereby assert that I never held a word of conversation with Mr. Gagoo, or in his hearing, on the subject of retiring our candidate for Lieut. Governor, at any time or place. It is all a mistake, so far as I am concerned.

Beath of the Little Blind Boy. The wild winds of winter were sighing sion which Indiana has erected for the edufortune has smitten with blindness. The day hope, when life's labor is over, to meet the had been dreary and cold. The evening was and be welcomed to thy heavenly home, mates of the Asylum, gathered as they usu- are many mansions. ally are of an evening, in voluntary groups in the various rooms appropriated to their for the winds rudely whistling without, for thus despondingly. generous and affectionate nature of children, for of that the inmates of this Institution

As the evening advanced, word was passed ed to bid us all farewell. We gathered about would be made, North and South, upon his bed, teachers, pupils, and all. There he conservative and yet liberal basis. lay, the beautiful boy, calmly awaiting the transition from life to death. He was one of They thank they are liberal when they cas those ethereal beings, seeming more allied their votes for such Northern men as Messn to heaven than to earth. He seemed some Fuller and Richardson, and support a Presi child angel, strayed away from Paradise, accepting for a time a home among the children of earth, but retaining affinities and nor will they support a Presidential cand sympathies for his heavenly home, of which date who entertains these sentiments. he has faint remembrances. Often had he appeared, while in health, unconscious of all around him, as if holding converse with unseen beings. Often might you see his countenance lighted up by smiles, as if some soul seem thrilled with emotion from his own communion of thought with the spiritnal. As we gathered about him on that sad vor of those laws, which, like the rain and evening, taking his hand for a farewell grasp, sunshine of heaven, shed their blessings alike he said to each, "meet me in heaven." And upon the high and the low, the rich and well mayst thou say, thou levely boy, " meet poor. We call upon the working men of the me in heaven." There is a heaven for such deceptive plea of the Know-Nothing press as thou. Thy home is there. Thou seemest whose conductors in days of yore have stig not of the earth, earthy; but of heaven, matized them by the vilest epithets. Look heavenly.

well knew what it meant. The boy was dy- es over the welfare of her darling child, cared ing. We arose, passed into the room, sat not old, tried friends for your new ones. down by the bed, and took his hand in ours. These who now profess such intense love for Life was fast obbing out. He lay quiet, as if you have ever been you earnest enemies; asleep, only breathing irregularly. Without a they say they are your friends, and call upon groan, without a sigh, without a motion of you to break down and destrey your true limb or of muscle, he coased to breathe, and not. They are wolves in sheep's clothing,

Heavily were the night away. The day came and went. Another night, another day, and yet another still, came and went. At the close of the third day, as the evening advanced, there came to the door a venerable over the pale face of the dead. All hearts used by him and unaccounted for, both answered in sympathy to the emotions of intense sorrow thrilling the soul of the be-

and of hope, and of heaven.

and many a voice uttered words of serrow .-The lid was then closed, throwing its shadow, as it fell, over that fair and beautiful face. And then there seemed to fall shadow on our very hearts, as though something bright and joyous had passed from

Take him, father, take your son, all that of him to earth remains, take him to your rural home among the park like groves of the beautiful North. Take him, that the mothough pale and cold. Take him, and bury him in your own rural cometery. Bury him

the birds of summer may sing their joyous carols at the coming of morn-where the wild-wood flowers shall sprinkle with beauty the turf, that lies on his quiet breast-where mentioned, as a possibility in our hearing, the poor mother may kneel in prayer with and has prebably been talked of by many faith and hope over the mound that covers persons; but it was always accompanied by him, and where his little sisters may, in the a proviso, that if Col. WALKER was not of spring morning and on the summer evening,

Farewell, sweet boy, farewell,-a long, a many an eve, though dim and sightless; and many a voice that warbled bird-like through

We loved thee, dear boy, and thou did love us, and there are, in that world whither thou art surely gone, others whom we have loved, and who have loved us. They left us, as hast thou, in their youth and beauty. Spring after spring has returned and renewed the face of nature; summer after summe has come and gone-autumn after autur has strewn the ground with fallen leaves, and winter after winter has spread its white wind ing-sheet over the beauty and the bloom of earth, and still our hearts bleed for the dearly loved and early lost.

Thou wilt meet, levely boy, amid th drear and sad around the magnificent man- groves of paradise, in the ambrosial bower of bliss, those loved ones of ours. And w cation of those of her children whom mis- too, if we obey thy dying exhortation, may come, more dreary and colder still. The in- that house of our common Father, in which

He Gives it Up. The following extracts are taken from th convenience, and usually so loyous and elitorial Washington correspondence of the cheerful, were hushed and sad. It was not Cincinnati Gazette, Col. Schuylen writes they found no chink nor cranny for admit- As regards the Convention of the Ameri

tance. It was not for the cold, for by the can party which is to assemble in Philadel munificence of the people we are provided phia on the 22d of next month, I predict that with every means of protection. It was not candidates or upon a platform, and I draw it will never be able to unite, either upon for any griefs or heart-sches, arising from my conclusions from what is daily transpitreatment and discipline uncongenial to the ring in Congress. What are here known as the "National Americans," and who vote for Mr. Fuller for Speaker, will never unito, either upon candidates or platform, with such happily know and suffer nothing. It was men as Campbell, Galloway, Spooner or Ford that one of their number, the brightest, the upon the question of slavery, and its exten best, the most beloved of them all, lay sick sion into Kansas and Nebraska. They are as "national" as the Democrate headed by

Before reaching Washington I entertained around, that the beloved John HENRY desir- a hope that a union of the opposition party hope has vanished. The South makes no concessions though they demand many .dent from the North like Mr. Pierce, bu they can never be induced to vote for such men as Lewis D. Campbell and N. P. Banks

The Democratic Party and the Working Men. The Democratic party has ever been th only true friend of the working men of the country. As a mighty bulwark, when pridand wealth, and power, attempted to enact bright and beautiful vision were passing be- laws calculated to benefit the few to the infere him. Often would his highly sensitive jury of the many, the Democratic party ha stood between them and their enemies, say ing "thus far thou shalt go and no father."

The Democratic party has ever been in faeavenly.

At the still hour of midnight a gentle snock at our chamber door awoke us. We rights and se the affectionate mother watchfriend, the Democratic party. Believe them

it is to their advantage to do so .- Baltimore DEFALCATION AND FORGERIES.-It is now reduced to a certainty that Brumbaugh, the Pusion Probate Judge, has gone to parts un-known, and that he has been guilty of a number of base forgeries. We cannot form stranger, seeming in haste. As he entered an idea of the extent of the forgeries he has he said to the attendant, "I wish to see my committed, but know they are considerable. son, Jenn Haury." "Alas," said the at- Some of our informants estimate them at ten thousand dollars. As far as we have been tendant, "Jone Hayay is dead." Then she to learn they are all upon his friends, bowed the father in overwhelming sorrow .- who seem to have teo much sympathy for His full heart gave way and tears streamed him to pursue and strest him. Until some down his manly cheeks. We conflucted him one is appointed to fill the vacancy in that to the chamber where lay the boy, yet beautiful but pale and cold, shrouded for the grave. the books are fully examined it will be found Then bowed again in grief that manly form that a considerable amount of money has been

and will prove themselves to be such when

his first and second terms of office. Here is another example of the way the Fusionists control their affairs of the "dear people." Shrock was a strong Anti Nebras-When the morning came, we assembled in ka man, and Brumbaugh was one of the printhe chapel to perform the funeral service over cipal leaders in the Pusion party. Although our loved and lost one. With stricken hearts slight taste of Fusion rule, yet through these we listened to the words of consolation from vagabonds they have got an ample supply the man of God, who spoke to us of faith, of its corruption.—Holmes County (O.) Farmer, 31st ult.

When the services were over and the A Costly Spraker.—The Speaker of the father was about to depart for his home in the United States House of Representatives, cho-North, with the remains of his child, the sen this Congress, estimated by the cost of coffin lid was raised, and we gathered about choosing, him, will be likely to prove the the bier to look once again, and for the last cost the United States Treasury, over \$400. time, on the face we had leved. Then many (00), What amount of service can he peran eye that could not see was wet with tears, form that will repay this expenditure?

[ PROPRIETORS NUMBER 39.

[From the Vermont Patriot.] The Democratic Position on the Sla

very Question. The abstract question of slavery has bee sion in the different sections of the confederacy for many years, but we are unable to discover any evidence of an advance towards an agreement betwixt the disputants. Those who are opposed to slavery because they regard it as an immoral institution have not It has been one of the most successful w seen convinced by the reasoning of those ter exhibitions I ever attended. The ex who maintain that it violates no moral obligation or Christian duty. On the other hand, gerated size. The fruit was finer than I the advocates of slavery as a legal and moral pected to see. The flavor is not so del nstitution have found nothing in the argu- as that grown near Newark, and it has a ments of its opponents to weaken their origi- culiar speckled or freekled appearance, wh nal opinions. As to whether the institution | renders it less tempting than the fruit of

or political blessing or evil, the question is as grown by Gen. Orr, near the Michigan of far from settlement as it was when the discussion commenced. Perhaps it would be grown in the middle and southern port more strictly accurate to say that the only of the State. There are now several h effect of the discussion has been to strengthen dreds of acres devoted to fruit culture the original convictions of the contesting par- this State, and she bids fair to produce so ties. The northern man who was educated to regard slavery as a great moral and social wrong adheres to the opinion with which ed for our inspection. he has grown up, and which is almost an in- I wish some of our New Jersey farme stinct of his nature. The southern man has could have been here to witness the truly been familiar with the institution from his thusiastic spirit with which the people fr childhood, and has been taught from his all sections of the State engage in this year earliest recollection to regard it as entirely comparing of practical notes, giving expre-consistent with morality and the teachings of sion as it does to their labors for a year par the Bible, still cherishes the same sentiments. Gov. Wright, in his message of 1850, reco We think it may be safely assumed that an mended the formation of the State Boar agreement of opinion on the subject between and in 1851 it was organized with him northern and southern men is an impossibil- President. He occupied this office for for

of avoiding those dangers, it is justifiable to are annually appropriated to pay the actually appropriated to pay the actual state and are annually appropriated to pay the actual state and are annually appropriated to pay the actual state and actual state actual state and actual state a ever effecting such agreement is impossible. while attending its sessions. There If we are right in assuming that the North ninety counties in the State, sixty-thread the South can never harmonize on the which have societies, all organised by C abstract subject of slavery, it follows that there or Gov. Wright, who has not spared can be no such things as national parties exthe subject from their political creeds. No Board, and from among their numb mathematical proposition is more true than lected sixteen members who for that the only basis of party organization is an ularly organized "State Board of agreement amongst those who enter into it ture." Eight retire annually, the upon the subjects which they recognize as office being two years. Under the ausp belonging to its creed. They may differ as of this organization the great fair is held a widely as is possible as to all subjects not em-braced by their party creed, but to be har-monious inside of their organization they

There is no doubt that this plan has enriched must have common sentiments, and stand to- the State. In many counties the increase gether on a common platform. These truths valuable stock is more than three-fold-flow will command ready assent, and they dem- ing directly from the stimulus thus offered onstrate the proposition that no party embra- to all farmers to raise stock of a superi cing members at the North and the South character to compete for premiums. can be national or harmonious in its organi- thousand dollars are annually given by the zation which does not exclude the question State to be pald in premiums, for essays on of slavery from its creed. If northern men various topics connected with agricult insist upon ingrafting upon their party creed at this season a proposal was made for the esthe doctrine that slavery is a moral or political evil, they raise an insuperable barrier agree with Gov. Wright in the belief that if against a harmonious association with south- ten thousand dollars were annually given in ern men. In like manner, if southern men a discreet manner as premiums, the State insist on making it part of their creed that would be the gainer. I would it were possessions slavery is morrally and politically right, they ble to arouse the farmers of New Jersey thereby cut off northern men from political the north, south, east and west to cone association with them. The necessary result their efforts in a similar manner. With the that without toleration of differences of fact before them that she has more than dog

possibly be national.

The same disagreement between the two The same disagreement between the two ment of agriculture. There is no State in the sections as to slavery which exists now has Union so blessed with all the special means oxisted from the beginning of the govern- for fertifizing her acres, and surely no one ca ment, and, at that time, constituted one of deny her position to be a superior one. One the chief obstacles to the formation of a constitutional Union. It resulted in a compro- of notice, the sweet potates exhibited by mise, which was intended to be a permanent | Aaron H. Vestal, of Cambridge City, Wayne rule for avoiding future dissensions between Co., Ind. They were the largest I ever saw, the different sections of the confederacy .- perfectly sound, and very fine when cooked The Democratic party bases its claim to na- He has invented a method for keeping them, tionality upon the fact that, whilst it recog and sends a pamphlet to any person apply nizes the validity and obligatory character of ing and forwarding 25 cents. the compromises of the constitution, it de- full directions for raising and storing the nies to the federal government any right to sweet potato, and I was fully assured by some interfere with the question of slavery beyond of the best citizens that his method was rethe instance so specified in the constitutional liable. He has preserved the sweet potato compromises. The action of the Democrats for two years, perfectly sound. based upon the principle that Congress could merly of New Jersey, who give me a warm not rightfully intervene as to slavery, except in the matters expressly enumerated in the ings I had the pleasure of addressing the constitution. The act for the organization of Board on the best methods of maintaining Kansas and Nebraska was based upon the the fertility of Indiana soils. The citizens prisciple of congressional non-intervention; begin to see, from her central position, she is and it is repon this principle alone that any well adapted for a cattle growing State, to party can be national, or that the federal supply the other States west, and that the must preserve the fertility of the soil to sobe amiss at this time to recur to the authentic cure future prosperity. Time speeds position of the Pemocratic party on the subect of slavery, we reproduce so much of the Democratic platform as embraces that posi-

tion. We quote from the last Baltimor; res-"9. That Congress has no power, under sonse and hatriotism as are to be the Constitution, to inserfere with or control the following extract from the late Message the domestic institutions of the several of Governor Ligon, of Margiand :-States, and that such States are the gole and | "Let the Territories be settled by the natproper judges of everything, appertaining to ural influx of emigration, and if those by their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists transition from the condition of Territoris ted to lead to the most alarming and danger- to content.

"Rescheed, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide to the country. It withdraws from the country and adhere to a faithful execution of the cils of the Nation a most fruitful source of ing fugitives from service or labor 'included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency. "Resolved, That the Democratic party will

resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or that a spirit of moderation should preside out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, over and guide your councils. The language under whatever shape or color the attempt may of menace and bravado is in bad taste, and

nent citizens of that place, have recently, the subject of slavery, have an especial interwhile on their way to and frem school, been insulted in a most villainous tyle by a couple of filthy scoundrels. One of the young ladies told her parents the facts, and the dirty dogs who had been guilty of the infamy mentioned were watched. On Saturday one of them took his dinner at the U. S. Hotel, and was concealment of our resolution to maintain pointed out to Col. Simonton, the landlord, the rights of the States under the Constituwho provided himself with a heavy whip, tion, against any infraction, we should careand when dinner was over tapped the young fully abstain from the use of language calcuman on his shoulders and asked him to step lated to irritate and inflame those who may in the office, and there, in the presence of differ with us in opinion or to impair thirty or forty gentlemen, told the story of fraternal ties which should bind in perp

eitement was created in Dover Hill, Martin relationship and brotherly regard may be county, Ind., on last Monday, in consequence swept away, but let ours be the more exteof the dead body of an infant being found in
the smoke-house of one of the citizens of that
struction, and if that dark day shall ever place. An inquest was held over the body, dawn which shall witness the downfall of and the jury were of opinion that the child this, the most glorious fabric of Government come to its death by the hands of its mother. the wisdom of man has ever contrived, no The name of the mother is Mary Jane Mar- share in the sin of so great a calamity to the shall. The supposition is that the child was cause of freedom throughout the world, can born on the night of the 27th inst, out in the be laid at our door," yard in the snow, but was removed from mother is a single woman, and is in custody. duction of sleves into the State of Georgia, - Paoli Constitutionalist, 31st uit.

(The following article, which, as if

ppear, is from a correspondent of the N ark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser. It pays a servedly high compliment to the Execu of our State, as well as to our citizens

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertise INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Jan. 12, '56

ity; and in looking at the dangers involved years. General Orr now occupies that pe

opinion as to the abstract question of slavery, bled all her valuable crops since 1840, they parties are necessarily sectional, and cannot yet seem too unwilling to enter into any organization having for its aim the imp

Respectfully yours,

THAT'S THE TALK .- It is refreshing to re

or others made to induce Congress to inter- communities to that of States, pass laws or fere with questions of slavery, or to take in- ordain and establish Governments prohibitcipient steps in relation thereto, are calcula- ing slavery, the South ought to be and will ous consequences; and that all such offorts The principle of the act organizing a Terri-have an inevitable tendency to diminish the torial Governm, ant for Nebraska and Kansas, happiness of the people, and endanger the is that which under lies and permeates our enstability and permanency of the Union, and tire system of Gover, ment, harnely, the of our political institutions.

"Resched. That the foreveing proposition and to regulate for themselves, in their own way, their own local and domestic institutions. This is the only principle that grade

acts known as the compromise measures, set angry contention, and opens before us the tled by the last Congress, 'the act for reclaim-ing fugitives from service or labor' included; ple by which this long vexed and most perplexing subject can be adjusted, and to which the South can submit without dishonor. In any action you may deem it expedient to take in this behalf, let me admontsh you made."

never accomplishes any good. We of Mary-land, occupying the position of a border

State, dwelling upon the line between the abus. The daughters of several promi- two extremes of interest and opinion upon

his blackguardism, and lashed him terribly, the fellow yelling like a wild beast during the operation.—Cincinnati Commercial.

unity and concord the people of the respective States. Let wild and unprincipled fanatics, wherever found, endanger the continuance of the Union, if they will, by ceaseless Hourible Occurrence.-Considerable ex- agitation, until the last vestiges of friendly

thence into the smoke house and concealed SLAVERY IN GEORGIA. - A bill to repeal all under a large pan where it was found. The laws prohibiting the importation and intro-

passed the Senate on the 25th inst.